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### NOTES OF CASES.

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—FEMALE TEN HOUR ACT.—Forbidding the employment of females in certain establishments more than ten hours a day is held, in *State v. Buchanan* (Wash.), 59 L. R. A. 342, not to deprive them unconstitutionally of life, liberty, or property.

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CONTRACTS—PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT—MALPRACTICE.—A physician is held, in *Burk v. Foster* (Ky.), 59 L. R. A. 277, not to be absolved from liability for failure to exercise proper skill in a particular case by the fact that the result is as good as is usually obtained in like cases.

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CONTRACTS—PAYMENT—EVIDENCE.—That a party to whom money due another is paid is not in possession of the evidences of the indebtedness is held, in *Harrison Nat. Bank v. Austin* (Neb.), 59 L. R. A. 294, not to be conclusive on the question of his authority to make the collection.

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MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—MAINTENANCE OF BICYCLE PATHS.—A city which voluntarily constructs a cinder bicycle path along the side of one of its streets is held, in *Prather v. Spokane* (Wash.), 59 L. R. A. 346, to be bound to construct and maintain it so that it will be reasonably safe for the ordinary use for which it is intended.

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CARRIERS—TRANSFERS.—A street car passenger who is ejected from a car to which he is transferred because of a mistake not noticed by him in the transfer slip given him by the conductor to whom he paid his fare is held, in *Lawshe v. Tacoma R. & P. Co.* (Wash.), 59 L. R. A. 350, to be entitled to recover substantial damages from the company.

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NEGLIGENCE—EVIDENCE—ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS.—Evidence that additional precautions were taken, after an occurrence resulting in injury, to prevent others from being likewise injured, is held, in *Georgia S. & F. R. Co. v. Cartledge* (Ga.) 59 L. R. A. 118, not to be competent as an admission of negligence on the part of one sought to be held liable for the injury.

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TRESPASSERS—INJURY FROM UNINTENTIONAL THOUGH NEGLIGENT ACT.—One who attempts to take fish from a private lake contrary to law, knowing that it is guarded by a watchman with a gun which is sometimes discharged, is held, in *Magar v. Hammond* (N. Y.), 59 L. R. A. 315, to have no right to recover for a wound unintentionally inflicted upon him by a shot from the gun, although it is negligently fired.

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NEGLIGENCE—PROXIMATE CAUSE.—The negligent jolting of a train by which a passenger is hurled through the rear door and left in an insensible condition upon the track is held, in *Southern R. Co. v. Webb* (Ga.), 59 L. R. A. 109, to be